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body shall receive every encouragement, not merely from the Council of the Anthropological Society of London, but from every student of anthropological science.

*Conclusion.*—In concluding this Report your Council consider that with care and energy, there is no reason to doubt of the final acceptance of anthropology in its most extended sense by the country at large. It must be remembered that everything depends upon individual exertion, that by a proper sub-division of the work success can alone be assured, and that the enormous area before us presents a congenial field of inquiry for all classes of Anthropologists.

R. S. CHARNOCK, *Chairman.*

Mr. CHARLES HARDING then moved, that the Report of the Council now read be adopted. It was a highly satisfactory Report, and full of explanatory details.

Mr. J. CUTHBERT briefly seconded the motion. He was glad to observe such an advance in all the Society's undertakings, and as a new Fellow, entertained great hopes from the statement just read, that much more would follow.

The CHAIRMAN then put the resolution to the meeting, and it was unanimously carried.

Mr. BRABROOK then read an obituary notice of the life of Dr. Boudin, late an Honorary Fellow of the Society, as follows:—

*Dr. Boudin.* By E. W. BRABROOK, Esq., F.S.A., F.R.S.L., F.A.S.L., etc.

In the list of distinguished men of science whom we hastened to enrol as Honorary Fellows of this Society on the 21st April, 1863, one of the foremost names was that of Dr. Jean-Christian-Marc-François Joseph Boudin, of Paris, whose death, on the 9th of May last, we have to deplore. Dr. Boudin had filled in 1862 the office of president of our sister society in Paris, which has been in advance of us in the expression (through the mouth of a friend and colleague of his of long standing, Dr. Perier) of their sense of the loss to our science which has been experienced by his death, and of their grateful recollection of his devotion to the interests of that young and vigorous society. He was one of the most able and successful workers in a department of anthropology, which is sometimes neglected and often undervalued,—but nevertheless is one of the highest importance—that of medical statistics. His labours in this branch of our science have been so various, that it will not be practicable to give more than a very cursory review of them in this place. It is a department of our studies which, to be successfully pursued, requires in its followers great industry and acuteness, as well as special opportunities for the collection and weighing of facts.

That these qualifications were possessed by Dr. Boudin in a very high degree will presently appear. He was born at Metz, in the department of the Moselle, on the 27th April, 1806, and was therefore just sixty-one years of age at the time of his death. At the age of eighteen he became a pupil in the Military Hospital of Metz; two years later he accompanied the expedition to Spain, and afterwards that to the

Morea, and took his doctor's degree in 1830. In 1835, he distinguished himself by his efforts to combat the scourge of cholera, which was then desolating Marseilles. About this time, he commenced literary work by the founding of the Marseilles *Medical Gazette*. The years 1838 to 1840 he spent in Algeria, as medical director of the army there engaged, and profited by his observations there to publish, on his return, a "Treatise on Intermittent Fevers." His experience of Algeria was unfavourable; he formed a decided opinion that French colonisation and acclimatisation there would be matters of great difficulty, and he did not hesitate to express it. Outspokenness of opinion, and some amount of (perhaps) undue ardour in polemic warfare, appear to have been leading elements in Dr. Boudin's character. M. Perier says of him: "He was the very type of a savant—courageous, rigid, inflexible."

His researches into this particular question led to his entering upon the wide field of investigation into general medical geography, which he made entirely his own. In 1842, he read, before the Royal Medical Society of Marseilles, a paper on which he afterwards founded his "Treatise on Medical Geography and Statistics, and on Endemic Diseases" (2 vols., Paris, 1857). This work comprises an inquiry into medical meteorology and geology, the statistical laws of population and of mortality, the geographical distribution of diseases, and the comparative pathology of the races of mankind, and is well known and esteemed as an anthropological manual. Our learned fellow, Dr. A. Mitchell, justly says of it that "nothing relating to the geographical distribution of disease seems to have escaped Dr. Boudin's researches." An example of the practical value which attends inquiries of this nature, may be found in the excellent paper which was read before this Society by Mr. Bendyshe about four years ago, when there was some prospect of British troops being sent to Copenhagen, as to the precautions that should have been taken to ensure their health. If an equally able hand would apply Dr. Boudin's principles to the expedition now in Abyssinia, the result would be of very great importance. This valuable work we are fortunate enough to possess in our library, and I trust some Fellow of the Society will be found who will furnish us with an abstract of its valuable contents.

One curious portion of Dr. Boudin's inquiries is that into the height and weight of men in different countries, and into the increase in height and other requisites for military service of the young men of France. His object was to dispel the impression which some time ago had obtained a certain currency, that the youth of France were degenerating in the several attributes of vigorous manhood. He shows that, during the thirty years between 1831 and 1860, the proportion of young men possessing the necessary height had increased about four per cent; while the total number of exemptions from military service, from all causes whatever, had steadily diminished. He develops a fact which is significant as an indication of race, that the proportion of exemptions is almost universally less in the northern and eastern departments, and greater in the southern and western. In connection with this subject, Dr. Perier relates an anecdote which illustrates, not only the zeal for investigation which distinguished our late Honorary Fellow, but also his real goodness of heart and unselfishness. Observing one day among

the attendants at the infirmary, an intelligent man of the rank of a sergeant, he took him into his employment as secretary, and set him to work to collect statistics of exemptions from service on the ground of splay-foot. The results, with valuable additions by Dr. Boudin himself, will be found published under the name of the humble author, who, I trust, has by this time made good use of the start in literary life thus given him.

To one form of illustration, which is of great value in statistical works, Dr. Boudin was particularly attached, that of coloured or shaded maps and diagrams; and some of those he published are exceedingly graphic. He collected the results of his observations in a physical and meteorological map of the world, exhibiting, as far as known, the distribution of temperature, wind, rain, and snow. He has left unfinished a work of this kind, involving great labour, which it is to be hoped some worthy successor will be found to pursue, viz., an ethnographical map of the world.

Among the numerous valuable contributions which he made to the publications of the Anthropological Society of Paris, that on the "Non-cosmopolitism of Human Races," in addition to the light which it threw on the general issue, established certain new facts of great practical importance in respect to the power of Europeans to endure tropical and arctic climates. On the important questions of the dangers of consanguineous unions, the necessity of "crossing" in families, and its effect in races, Boudin communicated, both to the Academy of Sciences and to the Anthropological Society of Paris, a valuable series of data. His views gave rise to a warm discussion, and were controverted by Dr. Dally and others in Paris, and by Dr. A. Mitchell before our own Society. It is not for me to say here which side had the greater weight of evidence in its favour. It is enough to say that the facts which Dr. Boudin collected are ample to show that, in a large proportion of cases, consanguineous unions are highly dangerous.

His inquiries embraced a great variety of subjects, such as the production and consumption of food, water, cretinism, tænia, the health and mortality of army horses, etc. As an army surgeon he made it his business to collect and publish information and instructions of a practical character on such questions as ambulances, recruiting, invaliding, barrack and hospital regulations, etc. For twenty years he was one of the editors, and a large contributor to the pages of the *Annales d'Hygiène* and the *Recueil de Mémoires de Médecine Militaire*.

I have left to the last a notice of certain contributions of his to the science of anthropology, which were in some degree out of the course of his professional studies. These are his papers on the questions of Anthropophagy—Human Sacrifices, Human Hybridity (in a monogenistic sense), the Worship of the Phallus and that of the Serpent. The two latter memoirs we possess in our library, and they contain a store of varied learning on both these curious subjects, which will well repay perusal. Dr. Boudin maintains, in opposition to those who look upon objects bearing a Phallic character as merely symbol-

ical, that they have everywhere received actual worship ; that, like all other forms of worship, that of the Phallus was taught by oracles, and emanated from a real or supposed revelation external to mankind, and not from the impulses of mere sensuality. Serpent worship, which in some respects is allied to that of the phallus, he shows to have existed among a great number of the people of antiquity, and to be practised in the present day among widely differing communities.

Dr. Boudin's distinguished public services raised him to the rank of Chief Physician in the military medical service of France, and procured him decorations from his own Sovereign and from those of Austria and Italy. His friends complain that they were not sufficient to obtain him a seat in the French Academy of Medicine ; but in the position his talents secured him, he might well afford to disregard professional jealousy. He leaves behind him, we are informed, a large collection of materials, bearing on the investigations to which his life was devoted, which cannot fail to be of great value. His friend, M. Perier, sums up his history as that of a life full of honour and of exemplary devotion to the interests of science and of his country ; and the brief account I have been able to give of his labours and his life will, I am sure, induce you to concur in this verdict, and (now that the little asperities of discussion are ended) to acknowledge our late Honorary Fellow, Dr. Boudin, as a distinguished ornament of the science we study.

Mr. MACKENZIE then read the following obituary notice of the life and anthropological labours of Dr. Nott, of Mobile, Alabama, U.S.A., late an Honorary Fellow :—

*The Life and Anthropological Labours of Dr. Nott of Mobile, Hon. F.A.S.L.,* by KENNETH R. H. MACKENZIE, Esq., F.S.A., F.A.S.L.

Although I have undertaken, on the present occasion, to write some account of the labours of Dr. Nott, our late Honorary Fellow, in the cause of anthropological science, I am aware that what I am able to offer must necessarily be of a very jejune and incomplete character, as, properly to illustrate both the extent of the work he performed and the additions he made to anthropological science, would be practically to write a history of transatlantic anthropology, from the death of Dr. Samuel George Morton to a very recent period. I am compelled, therefore, on the present occasion, to be very brief in what I have to say, and to reserve much which might both interest and inform the Fellows of the Society for some future time, when it will be possible to more accurately assess the quantity and quality of the services he rendered to the science.

J. C. Nott was a native of Columbia, South Carolina, and was born in the year 1804 ; his attention was early directed to medical science, and he took his degree at the age of twenty-three, in the year 1827, at Philadelphia, from which city he returned to Columbia, to practise his profession. He appears during this time to have diligently prepared himself, by wide and varied researches, for the prominent position he was ultimately to assume in the ranks of science, and to have early enlisted as a disciple of the school of Morton, who may be regarded

as the founder of anthropology in the United States. In conformity with the custom of his country, and as Morton had done before him, he visited Europe, for the first time, in the year 1835, and then carefully familiarised himself with the various collections then in existence at all illustrating the subject matter, alike of his profession and of his favourite contemplation, Man. There can be little doubt that the energy exhibited by Dr. Morton in the establishment of a craniological museum at Philadelphia, had its influence in confirming and directing the bent and aim of Dr. Nott's studies; and his subsequent labours, to which I shall have occasion hereafter to refer, entitle him to be considered the most eminent of that great anthropologist's disciples.

At the period of Dr. Nott's visit to Europe, the craniological collection formed by Morton was far from being what it now is, and those who sought to practically instruct themselves in the theories of cranioscopists and anthropologists, were necessarily obliged to seek such information in the collections of Europe, as drawings and measurements in those comparatively recent years were rarely to be implicitly relied upon. During this visit Dr. Nott laid, therefore, the foundation of his future labours. On his return to America, fully acquainted with all that Europe could then teach him, Dr. Nott was, from his residence in the Southern States, brought face to face with the negro race, and enabled by long familiarity to form accurate and just views regarding his place in the social scale. Of the views he ultimately formed and enunciated it will be my duty to say a few words presently. Dr. Nott after his European voyage, removed to the city of Mobile, in Alabama, where he continued to reside, with few intermissions, up to the time of his death, in the past summer. His life, like that of most professional and scientific men, appears to have been tranquil and studious, and occasional lectures and tentative experiments at authorship varied the monotony of his professional life—if the life of an active and enthusiastic physician can be regarded as admitting of monotony. As has well been observed by Dr. Henry S. Patterson, of Pennsylvania College,\* the United States is a country “where, if literary advantages are otherwise deficient, the inducement and opportunities for anthropological research are particularly abundant.” Nott was amply alive to this truth, and patiently accumulated facts of various kinds, without prematurely committing himself to theories which might in the end prove fallacious, and detract from the complementary value of what his researches might offer. Still, from the first, his sympathies led him to adopt the polygenistic school of anthropology, and to criticise very freely the accepted notions of unity then prevalent. So long ago as 1849 his publication, at Charlestown, of *Lectures on the Biblical and Physical History of Man*, and of *The Physical History of the Jewish Race*, involved him personally in a controversy, which had been raging between Morton and the defenders of unity since the year 1846, with the Rev. Dr. Bachmann, the ornithologist, who had scurrilously attacked Morton on many occasions, in various publications, such as *The Doctrine of the Unity of the Human Race examined on the Principles of Science*, and a running fight was maintained between these gentlemen

\* Memoir of S. G. Morton, in *Types of Mankind*, by Nott & Gliddon, p. xxxii.

for some years. Dr. Bachmann was a rigid interpreter of historical anthropology as delivered in the early chapters of Genesis; considered the Mongol and American autochthones as sons of Japhet, and regarded the curse of Canaan as still operative upon the negro. Whatever the ultimate fate of the negro, there is subject for jubilation in the fact that after the unconditional liberation of the black race in the States, we are at least spared for the future by having this early instance of commination removed from the arena of argument.

Dr. Nott naturally was more and more confirmed by his assiduous labours under Dr. Morton, in the doctrine of polygeny, on which the latter wrote, in April 1857, only a fortnight before his death, in a letter to Gliddon, in the following memorable words: "The doctrine of the original diversity of mankind unfolds itself to me more and more with the distinctness of revelation." When Morton died, on the 15th May, 1851, he left the defence of this anthropological axiom to the adherents of his school, then mainly represented by Nott, Gliddon, Usher and Patterson.

To effectually vindicate the truth of the positions advanced by Morton, and at the same time, in a noble, magnificent and useful manner, to erect a monument to his memory, Dr. Nott, aided by Mr. George R. Gliddon, the eminent Egyptological lecturer and energetic anthropologist, undertook a considerable work. I had myself the honour and happiness of an intimate friendship with the latter gentleman, which terminated with his untimely and sudden decease at Vera Cruz, in 1859, and from him I gathered much of the literary history of the enterprise. While to Dr. Nott is due the title, and those portions of that work, published in 1854, known as *Types of Mankind*, especially dealing with the phenomena of race, of hybridity, and of the distribution of animals; yet to George Gliddon is to be ascribed the conception and the larger portion of the execution of that remarkable work. Familiar as I became from constant communication with the expressions and modes of thought of Mr. Gliddon, I can trace his hand throughout the pages of the book, and certainly no joint labour was ever more pleasantly and effectually performed. There are some who affect to see in *Types of Mankind* a political bearing, which, however, I frequently heard Gliddon emphatically disclaim. It was, really, precisely what it professed to be—a memorial of the great anthropologist of Philadelphia.

It is not my purpose to enter into a review of this important work—most anthropologists are familiar with it—and its publication marks an era in the history of anthropology. In the pages of *Types of Mankind*, the plurality of the human race is urged with a rare energy of purpose and distinctness of utterance, and the fearless tone adopted by Dr. Nott, in his previous lectures, pervades every line of his contributions to it. It is also an interesting book as an experiment on the taste of the public, eminently to the credit of the great body of readers. Dr. Bachmann attempted to renew the controversy after the issue of *Types*, in a pamphlet entitled *Notice of Types of Mankind, with an examination of the Charges contained in the Bio-*

graphy of Dr. Morton, but it had long since failed to interest the public what the opinions or position of the reverend gentleman might be, and anthropologists rather studied the conclusions of Morton, Nott and Gliddon, than troubled themselves with the opposition of others. We owe to Dr. Nott much for this work, most suggestive and catholic-spirited in its aims and liberal in its expressions. No person reading it can fail to desire to know much more of our science, and I may say for one that the interest I have long felt in anthropology was entirely caused by its perusal, and by my subsequent friendship with the amiable colleague of Dr. Nott. I purpose ere long to complete some sort of biographical memoir of George Gliddon, and have kindly been aided in this labour of friendship by Mr. Gliddon's widow.

The eminent position which Nott had attained in science, and which he retained during the remainder of his life, led to his being called in 1857 to the Chair of Anatomy in the University of Louisiana; but this function he only fulfilled for one winter. Indeed, at this time, Dr. Nott was preparing, in conjunction with his former colleague, Mr. Gliddon, for the publication of their subsequent anthropological work, *Indigenous Races of the Earth*, to which Professor Maury, Mr. Pulszky, Drs. Meigs, Leidy, and Agassiz lent their aid. This book may be regarded as a continuation of *Types of Mankind*. It was originally intended by Mr. Gliddon that a memoir of my own, "On the Primeval Religious Systems prevalent among the Indigenous Races of America," should have been incorporated in this volume, but the great bulk of the book precluded the execution of this design. I hope, at no distant date, to present this memoir, with additions and corrections, to the Society to which I have the honour to belong, and of which the subject of these notes was so distinguished an ornament. I consider my association with anthropological science, however slight, mainly due to the influence of Dr. Nott.

Dr. Nott speedily returned to Mobile, and there established the Medical College of Alabama, himself occupying the congenial chair of Surgery. The legislature of Alabama endowed the College with 50,000 dollars, and made it a branch of the State University; thus marking their appreciation of the labours of their eminent countryman. The first session was opened in November 1859.

Besides being an active contributor to many periodicals, Dr. Nott was the author of a series of lectures on surgery, and his most recent separate publication is entitled *Contributions to Bone and Nerve Surgery*. In this work he follows up the surgery of shattered bones, and attempts to lay down rules by which professional men may guide themselves in the treatment of this large class of injuries.

One of the latest contributions of our deceased colleague to anthropological science, is to be found in the *New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal* for July, 1866, and one extract from it will show that to the last he was loyal to the principles his investigations had led him to adopt, and unflinching in the proclamation of them. The article treats on the Instincts of Races, and after entering on his subject, he continues in words which contain a ring of true courage and a vein of sly humour, thus:—



"The question then, as to the existence and *permanence* of races, types, species, or permanent varieties, call them what you please, is no longer an open one. Forms that have been permanent for several thousand years, must remain so at least during the life of a nation. It is true there is a school of naturalists among whom are numbered the great names of Lamarck, Geoffroy St. Hilaire, Darwin and others, which advocates the *development* theory, and contend not only that one type may be transformed into another, but that man himself is nothing more than a developed worm; but this school requires *millions of years* to carry out the changes by infinitesimal steps of progression. With such theories or refinements of science, our present investigation has no connection, as the Freedman's Bureau will not have vitality enough to see the negro experiment through many hundred generations, and to direct the imperfect plans of Providence."

With this declaration of his fixed belief in a true natural subordination of races Dr. Nott died, and the miserable train of catastrophes which has ensued is a sad practical commentary on the fact he had so well illustrated in his anthropological labours. These valuable researches are now closed; the most unflinching advocate of truths, however unpalatable in themselves, which anthropology has had in the United States, is now departed from amongst us, and while we may regret the comparatively early age at which our illustrious colleague has vanished from the world, we can but hope that America has yet in the midst of her, many men of science able and willing to work as manfully, and as modestly, as the Fellow whose loss we now deplore.

The SECRETARY then read the following—

*Obituary Notice of Mr. Richard Haughton, F.A.S.L.*

Mr. Richard Haughton was the eldest son of Dr. Haughton, a branch of the ancient family of Haughton, of Haughton Tower, in Lancashire, and was born the 27th March, 1782, in the County of Wicklow. Much of his early life was spent with a relation, who possessed landed property in the county of Wicklow, and having no children, expressed a wish to make him his heir, and in consequence requested his parents not to give him a profession. Nevertheless, gifted as he was with considerable taste for literature and the fine arts, there were few branches of study which his active mind did not embrace. Even surgery and medicine were followed up to a certain point, but painting and the study of languages were his favourite pursuits. For the former he evinced so much talent that some of the first artists of the day tried to induce him to follow it as a profession, feeling sure of his success.

On the death of his relative, Mr. Haughton, finding the estate had not been left to him, devoted himself to the study of the Oriental languages, and, with considerable difficulty, obtained permission to reside at Paris, where he remained for a period of four years, to enable him to profit by the lectures and teachings of the Oriental scholars there. Among these he formed several lasting friendships, more especially with the late Baron de Sacy, with whom he maintained

a correspondence for a very long time afterwards ; also with M. La Grange, M. Chézy, and others. As early as the year 1826, Mr. Haughton had collected materials for the compilation of a Persian Grammar and Dictionary, but was compelled to abandon the project from a threatening of paralysis of the nerve of the left eye. He was appointed Professor of Oriental languages at Addiscombe, in 1820, where he was much beloved and respected. In the midst of his labours, in 1851, he was afflicted with loss of sight. The most celebrated oculists were consulted, and pronounced that the malady arose from over-work, and that the evil could only be mitigated by perfect rest. Mr. Haughton immediately sent in his resignation to the Court of Directors, but, from an over-sensitive regard to what he considered his duty, remained at his post until a suitable successor could be found. This delay was most unfortunate, as it precluded all hope of recovery. Broken health soon succeeded, and obliged him to pass the remaining sixteen years of his life in seclusion, surrounded by children and grandchildren, to whom his beautiful patience and resignation were a daily example ; while his truly capacious mind was a rich storehouse of knowledge ever at their command. Mr. Haughton died at Ramsgate on the 5th April, 1867.

Mr. Haughton was Fellow of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, as well as that of France ; of the Anthropological Society ; the Société Royale des Antiquaires du Nord, and other learned bodies. He was brother of the well-known Orientalist, Sir Graves Haughton.

Mr. J. McGRIGOR ALLAN proposed that the thanks of the society be given to Mr. E. W. Brabrook for his obituary notice of the life of Dr. Boudin, and to Mr. Kenneth R. H. Mackenzie for his notice of the life of Dr. Nott.

Mr. CHARLES HARDING seconded the motion ; and it was carried unanimously.

MESSRS. BRABROOK and MACKENZIE severally acknowledged their obligations to the Society for the honour.

The CHAIRMAN then called upon the Treasurer, the Rev. Dunbar I. Heath, to deliver the Anniversary Address.

*Anniversary Address delivered before the Anthropological Society of London, the 14th Jan., 1868.* By the Rev. DUNBAR I. HEATH, M.A., Treasurer A.S.L.

GENTLEMEN,—The honourable task has devolved on me of delivering before you the Annual Address on this the fifth anniversary meeting of the Society. Your President, Consul Burton, is, as you are aware, unable to be present to-day, and it is at the request of the other officers of the Society, and with the sanction of the Council, that I now address you, an undertaking which, although I feel it to be honourable, is at the same time of no small difficulty.

It will be my duty to speak to you on the general state of the affairs of the Society, and I shall, in the first place, touch upon those points with which I, as your Treasurer, am specially concerned, viz., the finances of the Society.